MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 March 1982

Egypt

Assassination Sentences -- The Higher Military Court, in its proceedings broadcast by Cairo radio on 6 March, passed the death sentence on Khalid al-Islambuli and four other defendants in the Anwar as-Sadat assassination case. Five defendants were sentenced to life imprisonment, twelve others received varying prison terms and Dr 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman and one other defendant were acquitted. According to MENA, the defendants were given 15 days to appeal their sentences. Reporting Cairo press comments praising the sentences, MENA cited an AL-AHRAM commentary that said the assassination of As-Sadat was a crime alien to the nature of the Egyptian people. While leaders make mistakes and are not infallible, AL-AHRAM said, individuals have no right to assassinate them. According to an AL-AHRAM report cited by MENA, 19 of the defendants will also face charges of participating in terrorist activities. They are among 1,000 persons accused of attempting to overthrow the regime, assassinating policemen in Asyut and attacking installations and security men, AL-AHRAM said.

Assembly Committee Statement -- The special committee of the People's Assembly issued a report on government policy that called for further action to promote a democratic climate, MENA reported. The committee called for the abolition of extraordinary measures and urged the government to speed up settlement of the cases of the remaining detainees.

Comment on Mitterrand Visit, Palestinian Question -- MENA reported that in a statement published by the Paris paper LE FIGARO, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said that in the wake of French President Francois Mitterrand's statement to the Knesset, it is specially important for France and the United States to synchronize their diplomatic activity on the Middle East to avoid duplication and contradictions. Meanwhile, Cairo radio said Mitterrand's remarks indicated that the European states have revived their interest in the Palestinian question. However, the situation remains frozen by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's denial of Palestinian rights, the radio added.

Referring to Mitterrand's statement that the Camp David accords are limited and unable to resolve the Palestine question, a radio commentary said the current difficulties in resolving the issue within the Camp David framework are related to the application of these accords rather than to their content. Egypt will not accept from Israel any justification for not acknowledging the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the radio added.

Israel

Habib Mission -- U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib arrived in Israel on 7 March after meeting with Saudi officials in Riyadh and stopping-over briefly in Cairo, Jerusalem radio reported. Commenting on Habib's previous visit to Israel, MA'ARIV said Prime Minister Begin was upset by Habib's message from President Ronald Reagan, which called on Israel to provide evidence that it seeks peace. Begin forcefully told Habib that the United States is largely responsible for the current "war atmosphere" on Israel's northern border, MA'ARIV noted. The paper also said the U.S. administration has "forgotten" the original purpose of Habib's mission: to remove the Syrian missiles from the Al-Biqa' Valley.

'Ali Visit -- Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon toured the Egyptian-Israeli international border early on 8 March in order to settle disputes over demarcation, Jerusalem radio reported.

PLO

Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf said in remarks broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio that President Mitterrand's visit to Israel reflected a total French bias toward Israel, despite Mitterrand's vague phrases about Palestinian rights. Khalaf also said Mitterrand's announcement that PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is welcome in Paris but would not be received at the Elysee Palace means that Mitterrand does not recognize the PLO.

PLO Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Khalid al-Hasan told Monte Carlo radio that in his Knesset speech Mitterrand attempted to satisfy both the Palestinians and Israelis, but actually provoked both sides.

Syria

Al-Asad Speech -- President Hafiz al-Asad told a Damascus rally commemorating the 1963 Ba'thist revolution that the ruler of Iraq bears the largest responsibility for arming Muslim Brotherhood insurgents in Syria. In his speech, which was broadcast live by Damascus radio, Al-Asad said the "hangman" of Iraq has been sending arms to the Brotherhood ever since he took power and abrogated the projected Syrian-Iraqi unity agreement, which Al-Asad and former Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr had formulated. The Syrian authorities have captured Iraqi-supplied weapons both before and during the Hamah incidents, Al-Asad said, and have also intercepted boobytrapped cars that the Iraqis had intended to use in Damascus and Homs. Syria did not announce this before because it did not wish to exacerbate matters, Al-Asad went on, and it will never resort to the same method against Iraq because "we will not kill our people in Iraq" who are suffering an ordeal under their ruler.

Earlier in his remarks, Al-Asad accused the Muslim Brotherhood of carrying out every act banned by God, asserting that they murdered, raped, pillaged and desecrated mosques in Hamah. Stressing that his regime is a defender of Islam and quoting from the Koran, Al-Asad branded the Brotherhood as apostates who have distorted the meaning of Islam while posing as Muslims. The Hamah Ba'thists confronted and uprooted the rebels, Al-Asad said, while the citizens of Hamah gave all possible assistance to the party and security authorities. Noting that the Brotherhood staged the events in Hamah at a time when the Syrian authorities were preoccupied with the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights, Al-Asad said the Brotherhood opened their arms to U.S. agents on Syria's borders to receive funds and weapons.

Security Situation -- Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 5 March that 100 tanks were moving toward Aleppo, where a bomb explosion had killed three people and wounded many others. The radio also said the military airbase west of Hamah was completely destroyed by air attacks following an army mutiny. Baghdad radio's Voice of Arab Syria claimed the popular resistance in Hamah had resumed the offensive against government forces.

Jordan

In an interview granted to U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, reported by Amman radio, King Husayn said Jordan might discuss with the United States the possibility of obtaining a mixture of F-16 and F-5 aircraft, but is not prepared to go through a humiliating process to obtain them. Earlier in the interview, the radio reported Husayn as telling the magazine that Jordan is unaware of the bases upon which the United States wants to establish peace in the Middle East and would like the U.S. administration to reaffirm what it thinks constitutes these bases. Husayn said the United States must stop being a messenger and practice its role of "defending the principles" for a settlement. Jordan, he said, has not discerned any clear U.S. policy.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Vienna Visit -- Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is expected to pay a 1-week surprise visit to Vienna starting 8 March, SUNA reported.

Relations With Sudan -- Tripoli radio carried a speech by Al-Qadhdhafi opening the African soccer games in Tripoli, in which he said Libya will intervene in the Sudan on the side of the Sudanese people in response to any intervention in aid of that country's "collapsing fascist government." Al-Qadhdhafi warned Arab "reaction" in general and Saudi Arabia in particular that if they do not contain themselves within their "artificial" borders, Libya will exercise its responsibility to provide military, economic and political assistance to the Sudanese people.

In a statement reported by SUNA, Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak reacted to Al-Qadhdhafi's remarks by saying that Sudanese policy will not be influenced by Libyan threats, but that the Sudanese people will remain alert to any plots and aggression against the country.

Oil Affairs

A royal court communique transmitted by SPA on 6 March announced Saudi Arabia's decision to reduce oil production to 7.5 million barrels per day for the month of March. The communique not only castigated those whose "frivolous" raising of prices has caused demand for OPEC oil to slump since 1979, but also warned those who have recently rushed to reduce prices that their behavior will lead to the collapse of the OPEC price structure and of their long-term oil revenue.

Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani stated on the same day that OPEC oil ministers will hold an emergency meeting in Vienna on 19 March to discuss the oil surplus, SPA reported. However, QNA cited Yamani as asserting that there is no need for an emergency OPEC conference for the time being. Yamani also said the current OPEC price of $34 per barrel should remain unchanged. Meanwhile, OAPEC's Ministerial Council unanimously approved Tunisia's membership in OAPEC, SPA noted.

GCC

The third regular session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) began on 7 March, Riyadh television reported.

In a statement given to QNA, Ibrahim Humud as-Subhi, assistant secretary general for political affairs of the GCC, noted that there is "growing interest" in defending the Strait of Hormuz and that the strategy for the defense of the member states of the council is contained in a comprehensive plan for all the straits and strategic areas of the GCC countries. Announcing that the chiefs of staffs of the GCC states will meet in Riyadh on 15 March to discuss defense cooperation among member countries, As-Subhi said the upcoming meeting is regarded as a shift from the stage of review and evaluation to that of practical implementation.

Iran - Iraq Conflict Mediation

The Islamic Conference Good Offices Committee met in Jidda on 5 and 6 March under the chairmanship of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who revealed in a subsequent press communique that the committee had decided to contact Iran and Iraq to present them with fresh proposals, SPA reported. The committee authorized a five-man subcommittee consisting of Sekou Toure, the presidents of Pakistan and Bangladesh, the Turkish prime minister and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference to travel to Baghdad and Tehran, the communique added.

The five-man committee met with President Saddam Husayn and other Iraqi officials on 7 March, according to INA. After returning to Jidda the same evening, Sekou Toure described the talks in Baghdad as good and positive, and said the committee found total understanding of the peace process by Iraqi officials, SPA reported. The committee departed for Tehran on 8 March, SPA noted.

Iran

Khomeyni Appearances -- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni met with the chief of the Joint Staff on 6 March and a group of Tehran soccer players on 7 March, according to Tehran radio. The radio carried a recording of Khomeyni's speech to the athletes in which he urged them to play their part in strengthening and exporting Islam.

Coup Plot -- The head of the Urumiyeh Islamic Revolution Court disclosed that a fugitive army officer had attempted to organize a coup to restore the monarchy, IRNA reported. The judge said the officer had crossed into Iran from Turkey and contacted landlords and other counterrevolutionary elements, among them members of the Muslim People's Party. He added that several people are under arrest and others are being sought.

Pardons for Prisoners -- In a statement reported by IRNA, Prosecutor General Hoseyn Musavi-Tabrizi announced that 6,000-7,000 convicted prisoners, including members of "splinter groups," will be pardoned within the next 2 months. He added that the total number of those amnestied will exceed 10,000, including those prisoners to be pardoned by the Justice Ministry.

Afghanistan

Rafi' in Moscow -- According to Kabul radio, Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi' recently appeared in a ceremony held in the Afghan Embassy in Moscow at which he presented medals to members of the Afghan Armed Forces studying in the USSR.

Explosion in Kabul -- A landmine exploded outside the Ministry of Education in Kabul, according to Moscow radio's English service beamed to Great Britain and Ireland. The radio reported the Afghan first deputy minister of education as telling a TASS correspondent that in the past 2 years counterrevolutionaries have burned down 600 schools and killed many teachers. Monitored Kabul media have not been observed to mention this incident.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 045 8 March 1982

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

BANGLADESH

Council of Ministers Portfolios Reallocated D 1
President Sattar Leaves for Jidda Conference D 1

INDIA

Indian, Greek Foreign Ministers Hold Talks E 1
Greek President Leaves for Singapore 7 Mar E 1
Soviet Transport Aircraft To Be Purchased E 1
UNI Reports 3 Mar Crash of MiG-21 in Punjab [AFP] E 1

IRAN

Musavi Criticizes France, Japan, Others I 1
Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Arrives for Talks I 2
Interviewed on Visit I 2
Meeting With Nabavi I 3
Meeting With Gharazi I 3
Agreement on Oil Purchase I 4
Gharazi on Agreement I 4
Khamene'i Thanks Al-Qadhdhafi for Support I 5
Consulate Rebuts Report on Soviet Station I 5
[Karachi DAWN 4 Mar]
Central Bank Chief Denies Selling Gold I 6
ETTELA'AT Apology for Photo of USSR Flag Burning [22 Feb] I 6
Khomeyni Receives Joint Staff Chief, Governors I 6
Majlis Deputy Praises Revolution, Military I 7
Montazeri Addresses Repentant Evin Prisoners I 8
Ardabili Interviewed on Prisoners' Amnesty I 9
Rafsanjani on Iraqi Deportees, French Trials I 10
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communiques 809-811 I 12
809: 5 Mar Report I 12
810: 6 Mar Report I 13
811: 7 Mar Report I 13
Guards Corps Reports on Battle Situation I 14
Kurdish Radio Reports Arrest of 9 Tribal Chiefs I 15
[Voice of Iranian Kordestan]
41 Arrested While Attempting To Flee by Boat I 15
AFP: Authorities Arrest 100 Fleeing Country I 15

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PORTFOLIOS REALLOCATED

BK051351 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1255 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Four new ministers were sworn in at a simple ceremony at Banga Bhavan in Dacca this morning. President Abdus Sattar administered the oath of office. The new ministers are Riazuddin Ahmed and Sultan Ahmed Chowdhury while the two state ministers are (Syed Mahibul Hasan) and (Faridul Islam).

Following the inclusion of the new ministers the portfolios of some of the members of the president's Council of Ministers have been reallocated.

The present allocation of the portfolios are:

President's Secretariat, Cabinet Division, Establishment Division, Science and Technology Division and the Ministries of Defense, Planning, Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control and all the ministries and divisions not attached to the vice president, the prime minister or a minister -- President Abdus Sattar
Law and Parliamentary Affairs and Religious Affairs: Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman
Foreign Affairs: Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq
Food and Relief and Rehabilitation: Abdul Halim Chowdhury
Information, Broadcasting, Sports and Culture and Railways, Roads, Highways and Road Transport: Shamsul Huda Chowdhury
Finance: Fasiuddin Mahtab
Home Affairs and Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives: Prof M.A. Matin
Health and Population Control: Khandaker Abdul Hamid
Energy, Civil Aviation and Tourism: A.K.M. Mayeedul Islam
Agriculture, Labor, Industrial and Social Welfare: Riazuddin Ahmed
Industry: Prof Mohammad Yusuf Ali
Education, Land Administration and Land Reform: Tofazzal Hossain Khan
Post, Telegraph and Telephone, Ports, Shipping and Inland Water Transport: Sultan Ahmed Chowdhury

The state ministers and their portfolios are:

Forest, Fisheries and Livestock: Amirul Islam Kalam
Energy: Sunil Kumar Gupta
Health, Population Control and Labor, Industrial and Social Welfare: Aungshew Prue Chowdhury
Commerce and Manpower Development: (Syed Mahibul Hasan)
Relief and Rehabilitation: Chowdhury Kamal Ibne Yusuf
Public Works and Urban Development: A.K. Faizul Haq
Youth Development: Oli Ahmed
Women's Affairs: Qamrunnahar Zafar
Industry: Syed Manzoor Hossain
Railways, Roads, Highways and Road Transport: (Faridul Islam)

Sultan Ahmed Chowdhury and earlier resigned as the deputy speaker of the Jatiya Sangerd [parliament]. With the inclusion of the four new ministers the strength of the present Council of Ministers stands at 22.

PRESIDENT SATTAR LEAVES FOR JIDDA CONFERENCE

BK051351 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1255 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] President Sattar left for Jidda this morning to attend the all-Islamic peace committee meeting on the Iraq-Iran war. Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq and Foreign Secretary Humayun Rashid Chowdhury have accompanied the president.

Vice President Dr M.N. Huda, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, Bangladesh Nationalist Party Secretary General Badrudozza Chowdhury, Cabinet ministers and high civil and military officials were among those who saw the president off at the airport.

INDIAN, GREEK FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

BK051613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] India and Greece have reiterated their concern over the large-scale induction of arms in this region. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Greek Foreign Minister Kharalamborpoulos today had wide-ranging exchange of views on international and bilateral matters in New Delhi.

The Greek foreign minister expressed the view that large-scale arms buildup in our region will have its effects right up to the Mediterranean, where Greece is located.

Both the sides stressed the need for setting up a Palestinian state for resolving the West Asia problem.

On the problem of Cyprus, the Greek foreign minister appreciated India's stand and said that India can play an important role in finding a just and permanent solution to the problem.

GREEK PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR SINGAPORE 7 MAR

BK071314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis today left Madras for Singapore by a special plane on his way to Sydney. Karamanlis was scheduled to leave tomorrow. A press release issued on behalf of the Greek president said he had to leave earlier for technical reasons. The distinguished guest was seen off at the airport among others by Tamil Nadu Governor Sadiq Ali, State Finance Minister V.B. Nedunchezhiyan and senior officials. Earlier, Karamanlis visited Mahabalipuram.

Before his departure, the Greek president said that he was very much satisfied with his talks with President Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi.

SOVIET TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT TO BE PURCHASED

BK050912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Defense Minister Venkataraman informed the Lok Sabha today that the Soviet AN-32 aircraft will replace the Fairchild packet in due course. Replying to supplementaries, he said the government has selected this transport plane after considering all the alternative aircraft. Orders for this aircraft have already been placed.

UNI REPORTS 3 MAR CRASH OF MIG-21 IN PUNJAB

BK041551 Hong Kong AFP in English 0623 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar (AFP) -- An Indian Air Force MiG-21 aircraft crashed in a forward air base in the northern Punjab state on Wednesday [3 March], it was reported here today.

The plane, which took off from Anais and crashed near Giderbha, was on a routine flight, UNI news agency said, adding that the unidentified pilot had bailed out.

The incident followed the crash of a MiG-25 Soviet Foxbat plane last December at an air force base in Uttar Pradesh state.

MUSAVI CRITICIZES FRANCE, JAPAN, OTHERS

LD072002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Unit, in an interview today Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi commented on the visit by the Islamic good-will commission. He said: Since we have followed a clear and specific target from the start of the Iraqi regime's aggression, we think these trips are useful. It seems that our conditions for ending the war are gradually becoming acceptable in the world.

These conditions are the same as we have said before: unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor to the other side of the borders, which were subjected to aggression and invasion during the final days of September 1980; payment of war reparations; and, finally, condemnation of the aggressor. There is no vague or unjustified demand in these conditions.

Commenting on economic relations between Iran and Japan, the prime minister said: We have tried very hard to have healthy economic relations with Japan. But, unfortunately, Japan intends to attach political strings to its economic relations. It is natural that such an approach will effect relations between the two countries, and we cannot allow Japanese merchants to sell us goods and use the earned exchange to buy oil from countries which are hostile to us.

Commenting on the sentences issued by courts in Bahrain and Egypt, which have sentenced Muslims to death under the pretext of having had connections with the Islamic Republic of Iran, the prime minister said: The government has announced many times in the past that attributing Islamic movements -- which emerge among these nations by themselves, particularly the Islamic movement of people of the region -- to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is sheer lie and conspiracy.

But, at the same time, we cannot remain indifferent to the fate of Muslims all over the world. What Muslim and what man can remain silent when he sees that the lives of a group of innocent Muslims are in danger? Obviously, any kind of rough treatment of Muslims creates some responsibility for us and we cannot remain silent in such cases.

The prime minister added: Those who approve the execution of Muslims by signing the death sentences, should know that they will receive hard punishment and the Muslims will take revenge on them.

Commenting on the recent visit of President Francois Mitterrand, secretary general of the French Socialist Party, to the occupied land of Palestine, the prime minister said: The past record of the French president shows he has been a hardline supporter of Zionism from the start. In view of this, his trip is not surprising. What is surprising is seeing that some Arab countries have set their hopes on the French Government. It seems as if they do not know that the solution to the Palestine problem lies in the powerful hands of the Muslims of the world, not in the hands of the arrogant regimes.

About relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and France, Mr Musavi said: On one hand, France puts on trial some self-sacrificing individuals, who are in love with the Islamic revolution, on charges of attempted assassination against a criminal and fugitive individual with a bad record; on the other hand, it supports, with all in its power, terrorists and murderers like Rajavi and Bani-Sadr. This so-called supporter of human rights for nearly 3 years has kept without any excuse around $1.2 billion of our assets, which the Government of France itself had guaranteed. The French Government has also forced some contractors, who signed agreements with Iran, to leave Iran under the pretext that there is no security for them in Iran. If this is not stealing, what else can we call it? France should know that one day it will pay the penalty to the Muslims for all its cruelty and bullying.

TURKISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Interviewed on Visit

LD052018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that Turgut Ozal, head of the state planning organization and deputy prime minister of Turkey, is leading an economic delegation which arrived in Tehran for a 5-day official visit.

He was welcomed at Mehrabad Airport by Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs, a number of Foreign Ministry officials and the Turkish ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the course of its stay in Iran the delegation, comprised of officials and experts of Ministries of Industry, Trade and Oil, will meet Iranian Government officials, hold talks on economic issues and bilateral economic cooperation and may sign an agreement.

On his arrival in Tehran, head of the Turkish delegation Turgut Ozal gave an interview to our correspondent and replied to questions put to him.

Commenting on the objective of his visit to Iran, he said that it is aimed at the expansion of relations and economic links, adding: We are in Iran in order to increase contacts between the two nations. In connection with bilateral economic cooperation, the Turkish deputy prime minister said:

[Begin recording in Turkish with superimposed Persian translation] Since I am dealing with economic matters, about 90 percent of our program deals with these activities, including cooperation in industrial and technological fields. Some plans have already been formulated in this regard; these will be implemented after talks with Iranian officials. [end recording]

In reply to a question on his views about Iran's proposal to choose Turkey for the exchange of families of Iranian and Iraqi POW's, he said: In principle, we are opposed to this war, a war resulting in the death of human beings and Muslims. It is Turkey's great wish to see an end put to this war as soon as possible. We will be very pleased to play a role in this regard.

Asked if he was aware that the Iraqi regime expelled 1,200 of our Muslim brothers and sisters from that country and as a neighbor of Iraq what he has to say about this crime committed by Saddam, he said: We want to see a quick end to this war, so that we no longer have to witness such acts. We will do whatever we can to end this war.

The minister of state in charge of executive affairs, Mr Nabavi, in an interview with our correspondent elaborated on the mutual cooperation between Turkey and Iran and the objective behind economic agreements between Iran and countries of the Eastern or the Western bloc, considering the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign policy. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Nabavi, what are your views on cooperation between Iran and Turkey and what is the objective of this economic delegation in traveling to Iran?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [Word indistinct] of the Islamic Republic of Iran is to expand its economic relations with different countries of the world, especially Islamic countries; Turkey, being one of these countries, is more important to us because it is one of the countries neighboring the Islamic Republic and we have many common needs and interests. This has persuaded and encouraged us to expand our relations.

Unfortunately, during the (?hated) regime, our relations with Third World countries, including Turkey, were kept on a very low level. Of the bulk of our economic relations with other countries before the victory of the revolution, 87 percent was with Western countries -- America and other Western countries -- 4 percent was with Eastern bloc countries and about 8.4 percent was with Third World countries. Fortunately, after the victory of the revolution we changed our relations and now our economic relations with the Third World constitute about 28 percent of our economic relations, including our relations with Turkey. The overall figure corresponding to our trade with Turkey in the year before the revolution was about $23 million. In comparison, the same figure increased 10 times or more last year, and now it has increased even more. We intend to expand these relations to meet the needs of both sides and to maintain the interests of both countries, especially since the establishment of such relations with Third World countries would enable them to rid themselves of economic domination by the superpowers.

[Question] Considering Iran's "Neither East nor West" policy, how would you analyze the trips made by these economic delegations to Iran and the signing of economic agreements with these countries?

[Answer] None of these relations and agreements are in contradiction with our "Neither East nor West" policy and they all follow this policy. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Meeting With Nabavi

GF061949 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The Turkish economic delegation visiting Iran attended a meeting today to become acquainted with the Iranian economic delegation. Speaking at the meeting, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi explained the political and economic changes in Iran since the victory of the Islamic revolution and said: The Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to develop its relations with Muslim and Third World countries. Turkey is a Muslim country and a member of the Third World. It is also Iran's neighbor.

Speaking later, Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said that the Turkish economic delegation has organized this visit with a view to developing relations between the two countries. He expressed hope that the talks to be held in Iran will contribute to the development of Turkish-Iranian relations.

It has been reported that the Iranian and Turkish officials held five separate meetings on economic matters this afternoon and began their discussions on matters related to trade, banking, industry and oil. Meanwhile, Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Ozal also held talks with Iranian Commerce Minister Habibollah Asghar-Owladi.

Meeting With Gharazi

GF071945 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is the guest of our country and head of a visiting economic delegation, conferred with Petroleum Minister Mohammad Gharazi today.

In a short statement after their meeting, our petroleum minister said that the two sides reached an agreement during their talks. He added: The two sides reached an agreement in principle for the laying of two pipelines through Turkey to meet Turkey's natural gas needs and to export natural gas and oil to European countries.

Our petroleum minister also said: Iran will export 4 million tons of oil to Turkey every year. It has been agreed that the transaction will be paid in cash. However, on the basis of what Iran will receive, it will purchase a number of commodities it needs from Turkey.

Agreement on Oil Purchase

LD072038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] In an interview with a Central News Unit correspondent, Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Ozal said:

[Begin recording in Turkish followed by Persian translation] Today we reached agreement with the Iranian oil minister on petroleum contracts. God willing, during the next 3 years, Turkey will purchase about 3 million tons of oil -- or possibly more -- from Iran. Of course, I shall give more information on this matter after my return to Turkey.

Our country has not purchased so much oil from Iran so far, and has been fulfilling its oil requirements from other countries. But now, we think that in order to advance mutual relations -- especially in economic fields -- we will purchase our oil requirements from Iran. God willing, we shall increase this amount during the next few years. [end recording]

Gharazi on Agreement

LD072138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Iranian and Turkish economic officials continued their talks at the Oil and Industries Ministries today to find practical ways to expand economic cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, the five committees formed yesterday to expand cooperation between the two countries resumed their work. According to a Central News Unit correspondent, during talks held at the Oil Ministry between Oil Minister Gharazi and the members of the Iranian delegation and Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and his entourage, the two reached agreement regarding the delivery of oil and gas to Turkey, the construction of an oil pipeline from Iran to the Turkish coast, and the transportation of Iranian gas to Europe through Turkey.

After his meeting with the Turkish economic delegation, Oil Minister Gharazi gave an interview to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

[Begin recording] [question indistinct]

[Answer] Completely. We had a number of clear agreements. First, the Turkish brothers agreed to the construction of an oil pipeline from Iran to the Turkish coast; it was also agreed that the necessary studies should be carried out. The second point was that the Iranian Government agreed to supply Turkey's gas requirements; this is to be studied and its various problems discussed. This situation could be beneficial both to us and to our Turkish brothers. The third matter that was agreed on was the transportation of Iranian gas to Europe via a gas pipeline through Turkey. We and our Turkish brothers will carry out a joint study on this matter and will inform the government.

[question indistinct]

[Answer] In our opinion, the start of the talks will advance the matter by a great deal. I, at least in the distant past, did not expect us to reach such [word indistinct] agreements so soon. The specific agreement that was reached concerns the purchase of oil by our Turkish brothers. A contract was signed for the purchase of about 4 million tons [figure as heard] of oil in 1 year.

[question indistinct]

[Answer] Of course, it is customary everywhere that money should be paid for the purchase of oil. But we receive a great deal of materials and requirements from our Turkish brothers. Perhaps you have heard that a 200,000-ton sugar deal was recently agreed on. We have needs at the Oil Ministry -- 1/2 inch to 6 inch gas pipes are made domestically to a small degree; those pipes that are used in other machinery we shall purchase from Turkey. The additives used for Oil Ministry machinery that were usually purchased from other countries will be purchased from our Turkish brothers. The Commerce Ministry has discussed those domestic requirements that can be supplied by Turkey, such as wheat and meat. Our brothers at the Ministry of Industries have discussed matters, such as the purchase of tractors and industrial needs. We have agreed to expand commercial trade as much as possible with our Turkish brotherss, instead of having these relations with others.

[question indistinct]

[Answer] No, this [word indistinct] will be in return for cash; but we have agreed that if, during the period when the cash is to be paid, our Turkish brothers can sell us goods, then these goods would be considered as in exchange for the oil that they have purchased. Another issue was that of petrochemistry; our Turkish brothers proposed that we should definitely have closer relations in that field [words indistinct]. [end recording]

KHAMENE'I THANKS AL-QADHDHAFI FOR SUPPORT

LD071128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to Libya met and conferred with Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president. At this meeting, the president asked that his gratitude be conveyed to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Libya's leader, for his recent remarks and his decisive support for the glorious revolution of Iran and commented on the expansion of relations between the two brother countries of Iran and Libya.

CONSULATE REBUTS REPORT ON SOVIET STATION

GF061714 Karachi DAWN in English 4 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] The consulate-general of Iran in Karachi has strongly denied "U.S. propaganda machinery" claim that the Soviets had established a secret electronic monitoring station in eastern Iran.

Referring to a news-item in these columns on March 2, quoting the "TIME" report and quoted among others by the Voice of Germany, the consulate-general said in a press release it was yet another "canard" calculated to create "misunderstanding" among the "friends of Iran".

On Feb 26 last also, the daily had carried another news-item according to which the Amnesty International claimed that Iran had executed 255 Iraqi POWs during January, the consulate-general pointed out.

The press release reiterated the Iranian Government's oft-repeated declaration that it was in a "state of war with the US and its agents" and would continue its struggle till the end of US imperialism's influence in the Gulf region.

It expressed surprise that the newspapers still fell a prey to the Western propaganda machinery. Iran's stand was irrevocably clear: It would not allow the two super powers to interfere in its international or external affairs.

Although such propaganda was aimed at creating misunderstanding among friends, the press release said, Iran was determined to further stabilise its relations with the brotherly Muslim countries in accordance with the Islamic principles.

As for the "baseless allegation" of the Amnesty International, the press release said the facts were quite contrary and all the Iraqi POWs were being treated in the best traditions and principles of Islam.

It wondered why the Amnesty International was completely mum on happenings in Iraq.

CENTRAL BANK CHIEF DENIES SELLING GOLD

LD061006 Tehran IRNA in English 0900 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 6 Mar (IRNA) -- The governor of the Central Bank of Iran, Mohsen Nurbakhsh, denied allegations by Western news agencies concerning the supposed sale of gold by Iran. Recently Western radios repeatedly broadcast reports alleging that Iran has sold gold on the international markets. Dr Nurbakhsh categorically denied such reports and pointed out the lack of sourcing in these news dispatches indicated the baselessness of the reports. He said even the weak sourcing of "informed sources," "reliable sources", and such like were absent.

The governor of the CBI added that unlike the Iraqi regime Iran had endured war expenses without resorting to foreign loans and was even able to increase its exchange reserves. This astonishing achievement was the cause of news agencies resorting to false reports, Nurbakhsh concluded.

ETTELA'AT APOLOGY FOR PHOTO OF USSR FLAG BURNING

GF071939 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 22 Feb 82 p 15

[Text] As Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani has pointed out, during ceremonies in Azadi Square, a number of individuals -- whose arrest warrants have been issued -- have knowingly or unknowingly acted contrary to the peaceful policies of the country and burned the flags of the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

Such acts, of course, are obstinate and give excuses to those such as Saddam Husayn, the Jordanian Hasan and their mercenary colleagues for their propaganda.

As usual, photographs were taken of these ceremonies, some of which have been printed in newspapers. One such photograph depicted scenes of this obstinate and insulting event.

In connection with this incident, ETTELA'AT wishes to explain that since all photographs of popular events throughout the year have usually not been negative and thus have been published, the same assumption was applied to the aforementioned photographs. Because of this confidence and lack of time for closer scrutiny, the photographs of this event were published. We hereby offer our apologies.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES JOINT STAFF CHIEF, GOVERNORS

LD061056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Brig Gen Qasem 'Ali Zahirnezhad, was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and commander in chief of the armed forces, this morning and conferred with his eminence.

Also today, Mr Farahmandzad, the new governor general of Gilan, and Mr Nasri, the new governor general of Bushehr, met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

MAJLIS DEPUTY PRAISES REVOLUTION, MILITARY

LD051332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Mr Besharati, Majlis deputy from Jahrom, made a speech before the prayer sermons were given [at today's session of the Majlis]. He began by greeting the great leader of the revolution and all the fighters on the fronts of battle between truth and falsehood. He said:

Today is 5 March. Last year on this day a crime was committed at Tehran University and a stain of shame will forever remain upon those who perpetrated that crime. He added: That crime was led by Bani-Sadr and was implemented by the liberals, the National Front, the hypocrites organization, who had been expelled by the people, and all the organizations and individuals who had been dealt a blow by the Islamic revolution of Iran.

On 5 March last year, Bani-Sadr was the leader of a conspiracy from America's innumerable conspiracies after the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran hatched in order to defeat the Islamic revolution. But you the people, with your presence upon the scene, nipped that conspiracy in the bud like many other conspiracies.

Continuing his speech, Mr Besharati talked about America's conspiracies after the establishment of the Islamic revolution in Iran, and about the role of the people in neutralizing those plots. He then referred to the issue of the war and to all the various factors involved in the war, including the armed forces' lack of complete preparedness at the beginning of the war, war damages, the heavy cost of military equipment and the possibility that all these funds could have been spent for the people, the economic blockade, and the destruction of the Abadan refinery.

He said: The intention of our enemies was to increase pressure upon the people so that in this way they might bring about the downfall of the Islamic Republic, unaware of the fact that our people would not be influenced by such pressures and that from the start their slogans were "Independence, Freedom and the Islamic Revolution." Today, we can proudly announce that ours is the only country in which the heavenly teachings of Islam are being implemented.

Referring to the capability of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran as the strongest force in the region, he said: Ninety percent of the oil for Japan, 70 percent of the oil for Europe and 30 percent of the oil for America passes through the Strait of Hormuz. We announce to the world that we, by ourselves, can guarantee the safety of the oil tankers and that there is no need for other forces under the pretext of protecting security in the Persian Gulf. The countries of the Persian Gulf should know that supporting Iraq is not in their interest. We will be victorious, but those who have assisted Iraq will have black faces. All of us are Muslims and all of us should get hold of the rope of God and not be separated. Let us unite and hold each other's hands. We see the future as clearly as the past. Whoever confronted God was destroyed.

Continuing, the deputy from Jahrom, addressing the Iranian nation, said: Today a general crisis has engulfed the whole world. According to statistics, there are 6 million unemployed in America; 160,000 French companies have become bankrupt; there are 2.2 million unemployed in Britain; the Soviet Union has sold more than 200 tons of its gold.

Today a movement has started in the world which cannot be stopped by any force. The superpowers are frightened of one. This movement should continue with your presence upon the scene. What could give you greater pride than the fact that the head of the fiendish, intelligence organization of America has said: Our most hostile enemy is still the Islamic Republic of Iran. What honor could be greater than being regarded as Enemy No One by the CIA? America knows that the Soviet Union and China cannot pose a great threat to it; yet it is frightened of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

In another part of his speech, he said: Iran has warmly pressed the hands of the people of the world which have been extended to it for help and will not let them go. Our beloved imam said: Whenever a wronged person is being subjected to tyranny, we will be on his side.

Then, addressing our martyr-nurturing nation, Mr Besharati said: Continue, as in the past, your self-sacrificing assistance to the fighters of Islam and be confident that the war will end in our victory and that Saddam is daily becoming weaker, more desperate and more broken. With the resistance of our brothers from the armed forces and from the guards we will be victorious. This war has been useful for us. Even if it continues for 20 years it will be to our benefit. We do not favor war, but as long as 1 yard of our Islamic homeland is in the hands of the aliens we will in no way accept peace. We have repeatedly announced this to the world, and we announce it again. We rely upon the everlasting power of the Almighty and the self-sacrificing support of our people. You saw that with the help of God and with the assistance of the people we recaptured more than 60 percent of the land which had been occupied by the enemy.

At the end of his speech, Mr Besharati referred to the successes achieved by the workers and experts of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the fields of invention and discovery. He said: God will put all the prophets and saints to work so that our Islamic revolution will achieve final victory and may be handed over to the lord of the age, may our lives be a sacrifice unto him.

MONTAZERI ADDRESSES REPENTANT EVIN PRISONERS

LD071218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Excerpts] According to a Central News Unit report, about 200 repenting Evin prisoners, accompanied by Islamic Revolution Public Prosecutor Lajevardi, were recently received by Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom. In the course of the meeting, which began with a report by Lajevardi on prisoners' condition, Ayatollah Montazeri addressed the repentant prisoners and spoke about the need to apply one's beliefs to one's deeds, saying: You must always try to speak in accordance with your beliefs.

Alluding to the fate of those who have unwittingly been ensnared by the hypocrites organization and have become instrumental in carrying out their crimes, who must therefore be condemned to death in accordance with religious tenets, he expressed his regret, saying: I feel equal or even more regret over the execution of these children than over the martyrdom of my son who was killed during the blast at the Islamic Republican Party headquarters, during which 72 dear ones were also martyred.

Referring to plots hatched by the Mojahedin organization's leadership, who conduct their affairs in line with U.S. objectives and who make use of these innocent and unaware forces to achieve the filthy goals of imperialism, he addressed the repentant prisoners and the sympathisers of such minigroups, saying: You had a share in this revolution, you were active, you were and are an asset for this revolution.

Noting the fact that these individuals had been misled by the Mojahedin leadership and that they had been denied the opportunity to think in order to find a correct and principled course in the service of the revolution, Ayatollah Montazeri said: I advise you dear children to adhere to the honorable and well-known tradition that 1 hour of thinking is better than 70 years of prayers. The Mojahedin leadership in safe houses has deprived you of proper thoughts, they indoctrinated you with preplanned programs and [word indistinct] and duties they assigned to you. Consequently, you were unable to listen to the radio, look at television programs or read newspapers or books which were independent of your organization. However, now you have the opportunity, there are books and other facilities. Read them in order to be able to find the correct course.

Referring to the fact that a 2,500-year-old regime had been overthrown, that the Islamic revolution has now inherited so much destruction, he said: All this destruction must now be put right. Obviously, we are facing extensive difficulties and shortcomings; but if there are difficulties in your opinion, then join us and help us to rebuild this country together.

Noting and stressing the dependence of the Mojahedin leadership on America and imperialist goals, he said: They took advantage of your sincerity and innocence. Continuing his remarks and describing the condition in prisons when the former regime was about to be overthrown, Ayatollah Montazeri said: 3 years ago, on 25 October, when a number of prisoners were released and the doors to cell No two -- where Rajavi and Khiabani were being kept prisoner -- and other cells where their colleagues were being held were opened, Rajavi and Khiabani came to me, saying: This Imam Khomeyni who intends to overthrow the regime, has he thought about the aftermath of this act? These people kept insisting that they were the only organized group, that I should ask the imam to hand over the government and the country to them after the fall of the former regime. These people were, from the very beginning, trying to satisfy their own ambition of taking things over.

Addressing the officials of various courts, he asked them to treat prisoners in a manner which would provide them with guidance. In another part of his speech, Ayatollah Montazeri said: Work for the sake of God and expect Him to reward you. Get involved in the Mobilization crusade and other institutions; engage yourselves in intellectual work and read more.

May God give you success.

ARDABILI INTERVIEWED ON PRISONERS' AMNESTY

LD072104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, president of the Supreme Court -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Ardabili] We have asked the headquarters responsible for looking into prisoners' affairs to arrange for lists of prisoners deserving to be released and given amnesty on the basis of [Imam Khomeyni's] directives -- a list for prisoners convicted or still not charged by the revolution courts, the Justice Ministry or the antinarcotics courts and another list for terrorists and those who have been imprisoned in connection with other charges. The task of preparing these lists is rather complicated and the lists are rather long. The directive concerning the above has been communicated to all responsible bodies and they have been asked to prepare their lists and to send them to me by 11 March. The deadline is still a few days away. The lists are arriving. The headquarters for granting pardons and amnesty is active. [passage indistinct]

I very much hope -- God willing -- that by 16 or 17 March we will be able to present the imam with the final list. His eminence the imam has given us the power and we and the headquarters have until (?2) Farvardin [(?22) March] [as heard]. Yet, I do not think that the task of preparing the list will take as long as that. However, we will present the lists to the imam. In our final report we will ascertain how many prisoners convicted or imprisoned by the revolution courts, by the Justice Ministry courts, will be released and how many will have their sentences reduced. Some will be released, some will have their sentences reduced by two thirds or a half. At the moment, I cannot be specific, [words indistinct] I cannot tell you the exact number. But we have done everything possible to implement the imam's order, and have tried to establish a procedure within the framework of which we can release those who can be released on the basis of the imam's order.

[Question] Some other officials have commented on the number of prisoners to be released, and they have even given figures relating to the number of prisoners to be released from each section: prisoners convicted by the revolution courts, by the ordinary courts and the antinarcotics courts. How have they arrived at those figures?

[Answer] On the basis of guessing, I think.

[Question] In view of what you have said, will the prisoners be released on one particular day, or gradually?

[Answer] The procedure we are following is as follows: The Supreme Court of Justice will present the lists to the imam. His eminence the imam will declare his approval. Following this we will send the imam's approval together with the lists to the revolution courts and the Justice Ministry's courts. The courts will release the prisoners who have been given amnesty, with or without bail or guarantors. Since proceedings for the release of prisoners are not the same, then naturally, those given amnesty cannot all be released on one day.

[Question] Could the majority of prisoners be released by the New Year?

[Answer] I very much doubt they could be released before New Year's Eve. This is because the task of the headquarters responsible for preparing the lists will take until 16 or 17 March. Then we will check the list before presenting it to the imam. Presenting the lists to the imam and receiving the imam's approval, and then communicating the lists and the imam's approval will take quite some time.

[Question] Should these prisoners repeat their crimes after freedom, will the judiciary enforce the previous sentence?"

[Answer] Of course, (?we tell them) that it is a conditional amnesty -- they must not break the law again or be prosecuted; otherwise, the punishment will be reenforced. In some cases, this is written on their release document.

RAFSANJANI ON IRAQI DEPORTEES, FRENCH TRIALS

LD051500 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Friday prayers were held all over the country today and millions of our Muslim and militant compatriots took part. Masses of Muslim, committed and revolutionary people of Tehran also took part at the religious-political Friday prayers under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Friday imam of Tehran.

In the first sermon, the ad-interim Friday imam of Tehran continued his discussion from previous weeks on social justice in Islam and on the economy.

In connection with the current problems of the region, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said:

[Begin Hashemi-Rafsanjani recording] Another issue which I have on the agenda is the recent crime committed by Iraq. The Iraqi regime is stranding Muslims. It is appropriate and justified if one sheds blood from one's eyes instead of tears seeing the situation in the world today and the conscience of the world seekers and the powerful countries.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 men, women and children have been separated from their homes. Their homes have been confiscated and they themselves have been kept in prisons for some time. Later, they were taken to mountains and hills and were released in the snow and winter cold. Never mind what they left behind, they were taken to prisons in Iraq; (?whole families) suffered there. They lost their jobs, their livelihoods and all their belongings.

How can the world remain silent when these people are then stranded in the middle of nowhere, for God's sake? See how filthy the world has become. See how dirty the world press and mass media have become today. Why are they silent?

If we had done something like that, if we had, for instance, expelled even one child or a woman from our borders, then certainly dozens or hundreds of world radio stations and thousands of newspapers would have talked about it. They would have made a big issue of it. They believe that the Iranian system is an anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist regime and should be smashed. They are looking for excuses to smash it but they cannot find the excuse. Therefore, they magnify anything they can grab.

These wretched people have been treated so badly. The pictures and film you saw would even distress an animal watching them. And if the animal understands what has happened. [sentence as heard]

Look at those who have created the human rights hullabaloo, those who have established Amnesty International; look at those who even claim to be militants; even those countries which are half good. Do they not understand this issue? And if they understand, have they no conscience? And if they do have a conscience, why then are they not saying one word against these crimes? Why do they not see this superiority of the Iranians? If it was not for our Islamic belief and human duties, why should we open our borders to welcome 1,500 to 2,000 hungry, thirsty, bare, needy, homeless griefstricken and miserable people and bring them here and add to our own problems? Well, we feel we are human beings and have certain duties.

This blind, deaf, sick, merciless and stupid world, this dead world, is in need of some humanity and requires a fundamental moral and humane revolution with regard to these crimes. Why is the world silent about these tragedies? What have they got to say for themselves? Who are they? How impudent they are to continue talking about justice and humanity.

In their parliaments they make speeches in support of a bomb-throwing terrorist. They write articles in their papers for such a guerrilla who would be executed in Iran. Even 100 executions are not sufficient for such a criminal. [Words indistinct] their consciences are covered in the dust of shame. They are liars. They are the same people who establish societies for the protection of animals and at the same time murder millions and millions of people in Vietnam, Kampuchea, India, Bangladesh, Africa, Asia, Iran and other places. Still, they dare talk with extreme impudence.

I do not understand why the nation of Iraq, the Muslims of the region, the people of the shaykhdoms, the Muslims of Saudi Arabia and these criminals who have emboldened Saddam with oil money, are so insensitive toward this problem.

Several people crossed our country and went to Bahrain and perhaps they wanted to do something or not; we do not know. Did you see what kind of reaction came from the emirates and shaykhdoms? They made such a tumult. Does it not trouble you at all to hear that 1,500 people were deported by Iraq yesterday to be added to the 100,000 they deported before? Should you not protest against this?

This issue in fact requires a whole book. A book should be written to expose the filth-covered conscience of today's powerful countries and to make it clear to the nations of the world and make them understand who is ruling them.

Mr Mitterrand is visiting Israel at this time. Who is this gentleman? He claims to be a socialist. The Socialist Party of France has struggled for years, as they claim, against imperialism. Can you find an imperialist country worse than America? Who were you fighting against? You were vanguards up to today. Until today, no European president and no leader dared visit Israel. And you, the newly appointed militant, came. What did you come for? There are 3 to 4 million refugees from there. In each corner of Israel where you tread, you step on the home of a refugee who is now living in another part of the world without a homeland. Why did you come? On which soil do you tread? What are your evaluations?

More ineptitude comes from the Muslim militant countries of the region, the ones who claim to be struggling against Israel; they consider Mitterrand and France as their friend. It is truly tragic to see that the president of France and the leader of its Socialist Party, a claimant of freedom, has come to occupied Palestine to become a guest of Israel, at a time when the parliament of Israel has officially and with extreme impudence annexed the Golan Heights and at a time when Israel is violating southern Lebanon. It is a tragedy to see that he has broken this magic and has opened the way for other leaders to visit Israel. And in that country, in order to say something, he has said: A Palestinian country should also be established next to Israeli children and next to Jews. This shows that the world has broken off with justice. And it shows that the claimants of justice are liars and boasters. This shows lack of respect for principles by those who claim to have respect for human rights and [words indistinct]. And, on the other hand, it shows the ineptitude of those countries, which by their oil and market help France and at the same time lack any courage to tell this gentleman: Do not come; if you come we shall not sell oil to your country. It seems as if nothing has happened in the world, the way they have dealt with the issue. [end recording]

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in his second sermon, referred to the trial of Iranian militant students in French mock courts, charged with planning to assassinate Bakhtiar. Referring to the freedom of the notorious terrorists, such as Bani-Sadr and Rajavi, who are living there freely, while the French courts remain indifferent, he said: In my view, France's motive is to frighten other militant students who continue their struggle without expecting anything in return. The students defend the Islamic revolution because of their faith and belief.

In warning France, he said: The French Government should know that we shall not give up our dear students at any price.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 809-811

809: 5 Mar Report

LD051800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Communique 809 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the operations and battles fought by the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation at the fronts of the imposed war are hereby brought to the attention of our dear compatriots:

Yesterday sporadic exchange of fire continued in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar and Salehabad and other western fronts. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, heavy-artillery fire of the ground forces silenced the fire of Saddamist forces and inflicted considerable damage and casualties on them.

On the Sumar front, our forces opened artillery fire on enemy positions, destroying a communication tower belonging to Iraqi forces, killing or wounding about 40 of their forces.

On the Marivan front, the combatants of the ground forces inflicted considerable damage on enemy positions and personnel at Panjwin. Yesterday exchange of artillery and heavy-weapon fire continued on all southern fronts and the effective artillery fire of the ground forces along these fronts foiled enemy operations and silenced their fire.

Other forces of our Islamic land bravely defended their positions and fortifications on these fronts and dealt effective and damaging blows on invading Iraqi forces by surprise attacks on certain locations. The damages and casualties suffered by the enemy on the Dasht-e 'Abbas front included the destruction of three trucks and the killing or wounding of 18 people.

Yesterday Tang-e Chazzabeh witnessed more intense fighting than any other town.

Yesterday, the city of Abadan came under fire by Saddamist mercenaries and several people were martyred or wounded, while parts of the residential district of the city were ruined.

Antiaircraft units foiled most of the attempted air raids on the southern and western fronts of our country and enemy planes were forced to flee.

810: 6 Mar Report

LD061722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Communique 810 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His Exalted name. During the past 24 hours, the exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued on most warfronts. The combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on enemy positions in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and destroyed one vehicle carrying ammunitiion, some enemy road construction and digging equipment and a number of trenches, killing Iraqi soldiers.

In Meymak and Salehabad, too, a number of enemy trenches were set on fire and one of their vehicles was destroyed.

In the Gilan-e Gharb region, 10 Iraqi military personnel were killed.

On one of the western fronts, the execution of fire by our combatants destroyed an enemy borderpost.

In the Marivan region, our forces destroyed a command post and a number of trenches and about 30 Iraqi personnel were killed or wounded.

The gendarmerie personnel in Shur-e Shirin opened fire on enemy positions, destroying enemy equipment and killing a number of Saddam's forces.

In the Abadan region, due to fire by the personnel of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (?20) enemies of Islam were wounded or killed. The brave gendarmerie personnel destroyed five equipment positions and infantry trenches.

Yesterday enemy artillery fire destroyed a few houses in Abadan and several people were wounded. In Dasht-e 'Abbas, Shush, Reqabiyeh and Susangerd, the exchange of fire between our forces and the enemy continued. The damages inflicted on the enemy on these fronts include the destruction of one tank, one personnel carrier, two vehicles and a number of trenches. About 30 enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded.

During the battles fought on 2, 3 and 4 March, two navy men and one soldier of the ground forces were martyred. Peace be upon their souls.

811: 7 Mar Report

LD071902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Communique 811 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The results of battle operations of the self-sacrificing combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation on some of the battlefronts are brought to the attention of our dear compatriots:

On the western fronts, sporadic exchange of artillery and other heavy-weapon fire continued. Exchanges were more intense on the Meymak and Shur-e Shirin fronts.

Warriors of the ground forces on the Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts killed several enemy troops and destroyed two ammunition depots, several trenches and foxholes and observation posts of the aggressors. Our fighters also badly damaged five enemy tanks and one antiaircraft gun.

Exchange of fire between our forces and the enemy continued on the Marivan front.

In the Biarreh, Hani Garmaleh and Panjwin sectors, fire by our armed forces units inflicted some losses and damage on Saddamist forces; one 120-mm mortar belonging to the Saddamists was destroyed and its crew was killed.

On southern fronts in general, our combatants -- while defending their own positions -- controlled enemy movements and activities; and on all fronts they silenced the enemy fire by opening fire on their positions. The Saddamist forces suffered some damage.

Yesterday the city of Abadan came under enemy heavy-weapon fire, which resulted in some losses and damages.

During the battle on 5 March, 11 self-sacrificing comrades-in-arms of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran gained the exalted status of martyrdom. May their memory remain honored and may their path be victorious.

GUARDS CORPS REPORTS ON BATTLE SITUATION

LD071832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Summary] On the southern fronts, exchange of artillery and heavy-weapon fire continues. While defending their own positions, the combatants of Islam have inflicted losses and casualties on the enemy. Yesterday, thanks to the mortar fire of the Revolution Guards Corps south of Bostan, one enemy vehicle was destroyed and a number of enemy personnel were killed.

On the western fronts, sporadic exchange of fire continues. On the Marivan fronts, thanks to Iranian artillery fire on enemy positions inside Iraq, a number of trenches and foxholes were destroyed, a number of enemy personnel were killed or wounded, and one enemy 120-mm mortar was damaged and its crew was killed or wounded.

Meanwhile, Iranian forces, comprising revolution guards, Mobilization forces and Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, have been involved in clashes with counterrevolutionaries affiliated to the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party during the past few days.

"During these clashes, which led to the mopping-up of the villagers of Delavand-e Bala and Delavand-e Pa'in and a number of nearby villages, one of the leaders of that American party, by the name of Ne'mat Ahadi, accompanied by a number of other armed rebels, was killed. Following this successful operation, ten members of the defunct Democratic Party surrendered to the revolution guards together with their weapons.

"Also, one of the defunct Democratic Party leaders surrendered to revolution guards in the west of the country on 6 March."

KURDISH RADIO REPORTS ARREST OF 9 TRIBAL CHIEFS

JN071856 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] On 2 March 1982, the Iranian regime's radio announced that the following nine heads of Kurdish tribes were arrested in northern Kordestan: 'Ali Khan Hanarah, Rashid Bey Jangizi, Haji Saghi Hanarah, 'Aziz Khan Hanarah, Ahmad Baqi, Majid Rashidi, Haji Mohammad, Ma'ruf Deri and 'Umar Kham Shakkak. The radio called on all those with any complaints against them to submit petitions to the Revolution Guards Corps.

The ruling clique used to supply the above-mentioned persons with funds and weapons as the dead shah did in order to use them as tools in the hands of the regime to oppress and persecute the Kurds, the Kurdish people and their liberation movement. The peasants of Kordestan's northern regions staged a demonstration against these heads of tribes. The peasants were displaced and expelled from their lands and houses 3 years ago, that is, when the present regime came to power and began to support these heads against the peasants' movement in northern Kordestan.

What is surprising is that the regime claimed that it arrested these heads of tribes to safeguard the Kordestan peasants who were displaced 3 years ago. However, the listeners of the Voice of Iranian Kordestan are quite aware that the ruling clique is adopting the same practices against the Kurdish people as those of the shah. The regime's claims about safeguarding the peasants are baseless because the regime supported the shah's remnants and the suspect tribal chiefs right from the beginning in the fight against the Kurdish people.

41 ARRESTED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO FLEE BY BOAT

GF080926 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that because of the alertness of Mobilization unit personnel of the Islamic revolution guards in Kashani village of Ganavah and with the cooperation of the Islamic revolution guards of this district, 41 people intending to leave the country illegally by boat were arrested yesterday. They were handed over to the authorities. Members of a gang assisting these people are also being held.

AFP: AUTHORITIES ARREST 100 FLEEING COUNTRY

NC072105 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 7 Mar (AFP) -- Iranian authorities today arrested a group of 100 nationals about to leave the country clandestinely by sea from the Gulf port of Deyr, the newspaper KEYHAN reported.

The paper said the group arrived on five minibuses and was arrested by "revolutionary guards attached to the high command in charge of fighting narcotics trafficking and impious acts."

Security forces were still chasing the "gang" which the group had been scheduled to meet to take it out of the country, the paper added.

Meanwhile, ETTELA'AT newspaper reported that another border problem preoccupying the authorities was the entry into the country of men posing as "Afghan Moslem brothers" but who in reality were "counter-revolutionaries."

The governor of Khorasan Province, which borders on Afghanistan, Mohammad Nabi Habibi, told ETTELA'AT that progress had been made over the past three months in controlling such entries and that "the danger of counter-revolution" as a consequence had receded.